

Proper Sediment and Erosion Control Management Practices

- Prevention is easier than remediation!
- To help remove sediments before they enter the Town's drainage system:
 - Slow the flow to allow settling time
 - o Expand the flow path
 - Use sediment removal equipment

Thank you for reading!

For more information, visit the website below for the EPA's guide for construction sites to develop a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.

https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/sw_swppp_guide.pdf

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Town of Windham

Storm Water

For

"Developers"







Storm Water

Resident and Commercial wastewater goes through waste water treatment. Storm drains, however, discharge directly to Windham's lakes, streams, and ponds since they are designed to convey rain water. Therefore, we must do what we can to prevent contaminants from entering the drains. Pollution can be harmful to the aquatic habitat, organisms, and human contact.

Low-Impact Development Principals and Technologies

Low-impact development (LID) systems work to control the storm water at the source. Landscaping and minimizing impervious surfaces are common LID methods.

LID examples: bioretention facilities, rain gardens, rain barrels, and permeable pavements.

"Stormwater runoff carries pollutants into our waterways"





EPA's Construction General Permit

A copy of EPA's construction general permit must be on-site while working on a project. A Notice of Intent (NOI) must be submitted to the EPA. To comply with the permit, one must develop and update a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), which lays out how the storm water will be taken care of. Erosion and sediment controls must be utilized, as well as other pollution prevention controls to ensure the minimization of spills and pollutants entering storm water. Site inspections are required only if the project is one (1) acre or more.